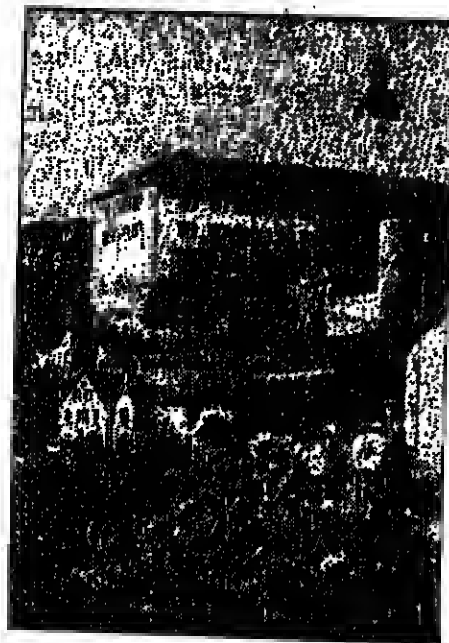


Routes to tour in Germany

The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

1. Gundenheim/Necker
2. Heidelberg
3. Nuremberg
4. Rothenburg/Tauber



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Mannheim, 10 April 1983
Twenty-second year - No. 1079 - By air

Economic issues bestride policy makers of Europe

Europe's three most important countries face, in differing ways, crucial decisions of government.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the new government is about to get to work with political and economic problems.

In Britain, the government is in a pre-election phase; and in France, it is swinging back towards a policy of the centre.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says that his own instinct does not tell him what path to take, he could well learn a lot from what has happened in other countries.

It looks as if no post-war government in Europe has devoted its energy to fulfilling its task as resolutely and single-mindedly as has Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in Britain.

Mrs Thatcher, the first woman to become head of government in the west, took office facing a two-front war: a high rate of inflation which was threatening to move on to 20 per cent.

She had a deficit balance of payments. This caused currency upsets.

Unemployment was steadily nudging its way towards two million and State aid was high.

Mrs Thatcher set her priorities after

IN THIS ISSUE

THE AFFAIRS Page 3
Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet: the man who meets the challenge

DEMAKERS Page 4
Helmut Schmidt gets top newspaper editorial post

INTERNATIONAL Page 8
Anglo-German talks: how to broaden their scope

INNOVATIONS Page 14
Birth of a disc: halts the death of an industry

fully studying what had happened in previous governments.

to try and tackle unemployment through programmes increasing the supply of jobs only speeds up inflation, increases unemployment and doesn't touch the currency. This at least was her belief.

At first she tried to come to terms with inflation. Today it has been reduced to one of the lowest rates in the world.

North Sea oil helped her to improve the current account and come to grips with the deficit.

Neue Presse

There was some hard bargaining with various ministers to cut back budget spending.

She put ministries on financial limits. She also managed to come to terms with the wave of wage rises, and she now has everything under control.

Unemployment is more than three million, even though the upward trend has slowed.

Now, the budget has carefully started to stimulate the economy. The voters have been given more spending money and will play a more active part in economic recovery.

If Mrs Thatcher re-elected she will be able to her full attention to unemployment, one of the toughest problems of our times.

President Mitterrand is in the process of changing his policy after two years of costly experiments.

While Mrs Thatcher did not pay homage to any ideology but only to cool and calculating house-wifely logics, Mitterrand began by pushing through his socialist policies of redistribution, state intervention, nationalisation and putting the strain on the private sector.

The revaluation of the D-mark is one of the results, but it is the French

who suffer most.

They have been hit by the problems Mrs Thatcher came across three years ago. Mitterrand has now decided on an austerity programme which will match Mrs Thatcher's in toughness and consistency. His intention is to regain control over the threat of economic and financial chaos. Mitterrand is not going to take on the problem of unemployment first. His measures will lead to an automatic increase in unemployment to begin with. This election win is not because he doesn't care about unemployment but because he has to get his house in order.

Kohl is still an unknown factor. His Finance Ministry has confirmed the troubles.

Nevertheless, Germany's economy is still in good shape and the expected economic upswing will give Kohl a good start.

The German government has not only spoken of an upswing but also of



Kohl's chancellorship confirmed with a handshake. Bonn president Karl Carstens welcomes Helmut Kohl to the presidential residence in Bonn, the Villa Hammerschmidt, after Kohl's election win. (Photo: Werek)

the strains that will be felt by certain sections of the population.

The examples of what has happened in our neighbouring countries show that unnecessary delay at the start can lead to greater difficulties later on, and perhaps to an election defeat because of softness at the beginning.

A look at what has been happening in Paris, London and Bonn would suggest that some tough years lie ahead.

Hans-Joachim Nitzsch
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 March 1983)

New thrust in search for a deal on missiles

President Reagan has suggested an "interim solution" to the Soviet Union over medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

However, Reagan regards such a solution as just one step on the way to an ultimate zero solution.

The creation of a balance in the number of Soviet and American medium-range missiles is to be followed by their complete removal.

There is an obvious reason why the USA allowed itself to be persuaded by Western Europe to introduce a new proposal into the negotiations.

Washington wants to be able to shift the blame if the talks do in fact fail.

Some western governments have made their agreement to the deployment of medium-range missiles on their territory dependent on evidence of the USA's true will to negotiate.

The unpopular "double decision" by

Nato can only be put into practice if the populations of the countries affected are convinced of its necessity.

The Reagan Administration is suffering from a credibility gap, particularly over arms control.

The US Defence Ministry never ceases to maintain that the decision to deploy US missiles in Europe cannot be reversed, regardless of what happens in Geneva.

This would run contrary to President Reagan's alleged preference for the zero option.

Reagan's new proposal leaves no doubt about the fact that the "still-born" zero option really is now dead and buried.

The bargaining will start a new when the Geneva talks are resumed on 17 May.

Decisions will then have to be taken on how many missiles the Americans can deploy in Europe and how many

missiles the Soviets must withdraw to bring about a true balance.

However, as the zero option is carried to its grave we should perhaps spare the odd tear or two.

For Europe it would have been the best solution for the Soviet Union to dismantle all its 550 odd medium-range missiles, for this would have made the Nato deployment plans superfluous.

Unfortunately, it was clear right from the start that Moscow would not accept such a deal.

The Soviet regard as their right to own missiles which are aimed at targets in Europe ever since they deployed 750 SS-4s and SS-5s at the start of the sixties.

They regard this as a counterweight to the American bases in Europe and the French and British nuclear weapons.

Gradual replacement of the old missiles by the SS-20s is, in their opinion, merely an overdue act of modernisation.

The West was not particularly worried about the SS-4s and SS-5s, as they are not suited for a surprise attack.

The fuelling process before take-off takes several hours and leaves behind a

Continued on page 2

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 29 März 1983)

FINANCE

Currency realignment does not usher in plain sailing

European currencies have been realigned after a round of bargaining. The German mark has risen by 5.5 per cent against the other European Monetary System currencies and the French franc has dropped 2.5 per cent.

All EEC members except Britain and Greece are in the EMS. The realignment came in the nick of time to prevent France from pulling out of EMS, as it had threatened to do.

But the next crisis is just round the corner. Business in Germany is not happy about the change. It will make it harder to sell exports. And the devalued franc makes the situation still worse: France is Germany's biggest trading partner. German goods there become more expensive.

But even German exporters realised that the old French franc-deutschmark exchange rate had become untenable. The difference in the inflation rates of

for the foreign exchange turbulences of the past few months.

EMS was intended to streamline inflation rates within the system and thus make for monetary stability. But none of the EMS members have reached the stability target, though Germany came very close to it — hardly a reason to criticise it.

Delors' success in the exchange rate poker, when he obtained a rather high upward revaluation of the deutschmark, could backfire by making the German currency even harder.

This will apply particularly if, in the current rounds of collective bargaining, labour moderates its pay claims because of the revaluation.

This would enable industry to make up for the ground lost by the realignment and keep employment at the present level.

In any event, had there been no realignment, the influx of foreign exchange into the Bundesbank could have reached dangerous proportions. The added money supply would have endangered monetary stability; but this has now been averted.

The change of deutschmark-franc parity is quite considerable. And since the Dutch guilder, the Danish krona and the Belgian franc have also been revalued upward slightly, France should now be able to improve its foreign trade position — at least within the EEC.

But it remains to be seen whether this will materialise.

Paris is redrafting its economic policy. If it sticks to its Keynesian theories and tries to create additional demand by even more deficit spending, the next realignment will not be far off. It would be the eighth realignment since the EMS came into being in March 1979.

Perky changes within the EMS are expressly provided for in the original agreement. But the ultimate aim was to stabilise the exchange rates within the system.

The founding fathers of the EMS, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, felt that stable exchange rates would put pressure on countries with high inflation rates to stabilise the buying power of their money.

Since the members of the system have to maintain their exchange rates within a relatively narrow range, their govern-

ments are forced to take anti-inflationary action.

The hope that the EMS would help fight inflation has been dashed. Today's Community is as far from achieving this stabilisation aim as it was four years ago.

Though inflation rates in most Community nations were down last year, they are nevertheless still uppingly high and differ widely from country to country. There are also other indicators to show that the Community has not come closer to the stabilisation aim — not even at small's pace.

The fact that some countries are trying to use market instruments to bring their prices under control, put their budgets in order and achieve a sound current account balance while others try to create jobs through deficit spending can only cause dismay on foreign exchange markets.

And the fact that some EMS members are happy to make use of the currency support system of the EMS while at the same time hampering the free international flow of money is not exactly in keeping with the spirit of the EMS.

A system of relatively stable exchange rates has its advantages. But it can only function if tension within the system is kept in bay.

There are, however, indications that tensions will grow if France does not switch to a more market oriented economic policy.

The fact that the system worked without much friction for a while was largely due to the temporary weakness of the deutschmark some time ago, which put the German currency in the same boat with other weak currencies.

The main reason for this deutschmark weakness was the current account deficit at the time.

But the deficit has meanwhile turned into a surplus, which has strengthened the deutschmark.

Unless the EMS partners manage to keep pace with Germany, frictions inside the system will increase.

If new realignments are preceded by recriminations similar to those in Brussels, it could lead to destructive immobility.

If this were to happen, it would be better to abolish the EMS altogether and revert to floating. This would also end the dispute over what is the right parity. Free rates are both problem solvers and peacemakers.

In any event, we should rid ourselves of the illusion that Europe can be built through institutions.

Neither the Coal and Steel Community nor the Common Agricultural Market has been a truly integrating factor; and the same applies to the EMS.

Background the EMS

The European Monetary Unit (EMU) was created by the heads of government in 1978 in a proposal by Bonn and aiming at creating a stable zone in Europe.

The EMS succeeded the EMSU which was established in April 1979. The EMSU was a monetary unit which served as a point for the fixing of exchange rates. The ECU is an indicator of the EMSU's fluctuations and as an accounting unit for the obligations under the EMSU.

Currencies in the EMS have purities with relatively small fluctuations (2.25 per cent in one direction except for the week of the lira which has a margin of 6 per cent up or down).

While EMS has created a firm exchange rate within the system, its currencies are allowed to fluctuate against the non-member currencies, especially the US dollar.

If an EMS currency, say the deutschmark or the French franc, is from its set exchange rate, the central banks concerned must intervene on foreign exchange markets.

The purities of the EMS currencies have been realigned six times.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 March 1983)

Since the political figures cannot reach a consensus, it is a pure coincidence if the system is not.

But it is no coincidence that the release of the news in a way would prevent a loss of conservatism in both the national and the Bonn government (the Five Men) pointed this out at the time.

As they saw it, the ultimate aim of the EMS was to prevent the company from saddling it with an additional 2,500 jobs. The ultimate decision rests with the management in Kiel, which has the final say in the company.

The Five Men argued that the objective could only be achieved if exchange rates were fixed with a coordinated monetary policy and sanctions in case of deviation.

They money supply provision was the missing block in the system. But nobody has shown any intention to fill the missing block.

What the members of the EMS want is relatively stable exchange rates while pursuing their own economic policies at will.

Using its aim of creating a monetary stability in Europe as a stick, the EMS has achieved nothing. The Bundesbank said as far back as 1979.

In its report, the Bundesbank said that the improved exchange rate system is to result in lasting advantages for its members.

Unless this happens, the system could fall apart," the report said. The report was proved by the bank right.

Paul Bellinger, Hamburg, 21 March 1983

INDUSTRY

Over 4,000 to be laid off at state-owned shipyard

More than 4,000 men are to be laid off at a state-owned shipbuilding yard, the Deutsche Werke (DW).

The announcement was made the day after the election in Schleswig-Holstein and a week after the general election.

The company has shipyards in Hamburg and Kiel, but most of the workers would be in Hamburg. They comprise about a third of the company's workforce.

According to the works council, the company's problems are the result of mismanagement. The cutback plan provides for a complete shutdown of the Kiel yard, leaving Kiel as the sole yard.

Meanwhile, there is a war of mutual accusations in progress between Hamburg and Kiel. Hamburg and Kiel are both under the management of the Board Chairman Klaus Ahlers and HDW works council over issues of the yard's commercial competence.

The latest management move came as a surprise to the staff, some of whom already on half or even quarter pay, drawing their pay from both the company and the Labour Office.

But the fact that the news of the latest plans was released the day after the Schleswig-Holstein election without the works council having been informed and was seen as an act of political opportunism.

The workers felt that the management would prevent a loss of conservatism in both the national and the Schleswig-Holstein elections. 49 per cent of the company stock is held by Bonn and the balance by the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

The city-state of Hamburg can do little to prevent the company from saddling it with an additional 2,500 jobs. The ultimate decision rests with the management in Kiel, which has the final say in the company.

One section of Klaus Ahlers' rescue plan envisages the possibility of the Hamburg operation to the company. This part of the operation had been considerably extended over the last 10 years, a move works council chairman Holger Mahler now cites as an example of the company's mismanagement.

The works council is also greatly annoyed by the fact that the rescue blueprint suggests that "work discipline" at the yard must be improved.

According to Mahler, there is nothing wrong with the work discipline at the yard, considering that the men have been worrying about their jobs for years.

It was ridiculous to assume that they would jeopardise their jobs in any event by working hard.

Instead, Mahler accuses the management of lack of work discipline and of having done its homework for the last 20 years.

Mahler says that the management did nothing to obtain orders from sectors

other than shipping, such as offshore oil rigs, etc. Though this business is now also flagging, it could have provided many an order a few years ago. But of course this accusation leaves the present chairman in the clear because he has only held the post for the past six months.

Moreover, the accusation applies not only to HDW but, apart from a couple of exceptions, to all of Germany's major shipbuilders.

Of this country's 45 shipyards, five fall in the category of major companies (HDW, Blohm + Voss, Hamburg, AG "Weser" and Bremer Vulkan, Bremen, and Rheinisch-Nordseewerke, Emden). While small and medium yards still managed to weather the world-wide shipbuilding crisis, the big yards were caught in the vortex, turning the crisis into a national dilemma.

The small yards have kept above water by doing repair work and building specialised craft — none of which requires as much capital outlay as the orders the big yards went for.

The big yards were competing with Far Eastern shipbuilders, who can fall back on cheap labour. Germany's yards tried to emulate Japanese shipbuilding methods, which meant enormous outlays of money — especially in cases of supertankers.

Much of the business Germany's big yards went for was a matter of prestige rather than technical innovation. In many cases, launching a supertanker was technically a greater challenge than building it.

Since most of Germany's major companies — spearheaded by HDW and AG "Weser" — went for this type of prestige business, they were all equally badly hit when the oil crisis thwarted their long-term plans.

And since the shipbuilding managers were unable to come up with creative new ideas, it is their workers who now have to foot the bill for management's shortcomings.

But it is not only the Germans who find themselves in straits. The international crisis has hit virtually all traditional Old World shipbuilding nations and shipyards throughout the world are faced with the same five problems:

● The world-wide recession and the resulting shortage of paying cargo has made one-third of the world's merchant fleet redundant, so there is no demand for new construction;

● Construction of supertankers, for which many shipyards made huge investments, is likely to remain a dead issue until well into the next decade;

● The Japanese have managed to capture about 50 per cent of the world's new construction, leaving the rest of the shipyards with unused capacities;

● Threshold countries like Korea and Brazil now build ships 40 per cent cheaper than the traditional shipbuilding nations;

● All shipbuilding nations subsidise their yards, thus distorting the market.

Even so, Germany's shipbuilding industry was in better shape until 1981 than its counterparts in the other traditional shipbuilding nations.

In 1981, Germany accounted for 4.1 per cent of the world's shipbuilding tonnage. This made this country the



Workers at Howaldtswerke face their future. (Photo: dpa)

number one of the traditional shipbuilding nations and number five on the world list after Japan (49.6 per cent), Korea (5.5), Spain (4.6) and Brazil (4.2).

But in terms of orders in hand, Germany had already fallen back at that time, coming after Japan, Korea, Spain, Brazil, Taiwan, Poland, the USA and Britain.

HDW (along with a number of other large yards) had accepted orders at below-cost prices, thus programming losses.

Germany's yards have now called on Bonn to pay more attention to the problems of the shipbuilding industry.

In October 1982, the Shipbuilders Association presented Bonn with a list of EC countries that provide direct and indirect subsidies for their shipbuilding industries. These figures show how much governments subsidise new construction: Italy 66.17 per cent; France 59.23 per cent; Denmark 54.60 per cent; Britain 45.98 per cent; Belgium 41.40 per cent; Netherlands 38.30 per cent; Ireland 34.75 per cent; Greece 21.50 per cent. German subsidies amount to 22.9 per cent.

Thus the free market distortions even within the European Community can only be called grotesque.

The extent of subsidies has always depended on the extent of price undercutting by such low-wage countries as Korea, Taiwan and Brazil. The original idea behind the subsidies was to keep the shipyards of high-wage countries going until wages and other construction costs in the other countries rose to the point where competition would be free of distortion once more.

This strategy has led to excessive production capacities that could only lead to a destructive competition even under normal circumstances.

Good entrepreneurs would in these circumstances either have opted out of the business altogether or they would have switched to a new product.

But none of Germany's major shipyards has tried to switch to new products except Blohm + Voss, which is part of the Thyssen group. The others stuck to their last — mostly at the taxpayer's expense.

The city-state of Bremen has been worst hit by this inertia. As Bremen's Mayor Hans Koschnick puts it, Germany's smallest state has more shipyards than any other state of the republic, and all are in trouble.

Mayor Koschnick often spends more time trying to keep shipyards out of trouble than governing his city-state.

The problem is that Bremen's treasury is notoriously empty and that there

just is not enough money to keep the yards going. It is therefore up to Bonn and the banks to lend a hand.

But Bonn and the banks have been increasingly reluctant since the change of government — especially where the social-democratic-governed city-states of Hamburg and Bremen are concerned.

Bremen's most prestigious yard, AG "Weser" (which is owned by Krupp) and the Bremerhaven Seebock yard have been on the verge of bankruptcy for years.

But at least Krupp is still prepared to pump more money into the shipyard that once built the world's fastest liners.

The neighbouring yard, Bremer Vulkan, does not have a similarly generous major stockholder. This yard was controlled by the Thyssen-Bornemisza group, which opted out gradually as the shipbuilding business deteriorated.

The Bremen Senate bought some of the stock in an effort to salvage what could be salvaged. And just before the 6 March national election Bremen pumped another DM 40m into the yard that the owners left in the lurch. But can it still be salvaged?

There was a time in the shipbuilding industry when neither the yard workers nor their works councils had anything to worry about.

It usually takes two years or longer to build a ship, and though orders were always known to come in batches there was always enough work to go around. Even if a couple of years went by without a major order, the order books were usually full enough to keep the yards busy. As a result, the shipyards were largely unaffected by economic cycles.

Major yards like HDW in Hamburg and Kiel, AG "Weser" and Vulkan, have hundreds of people who have been on their payrolls for 20 years or longer. To them, being in the shipbuilding industry meant job security.

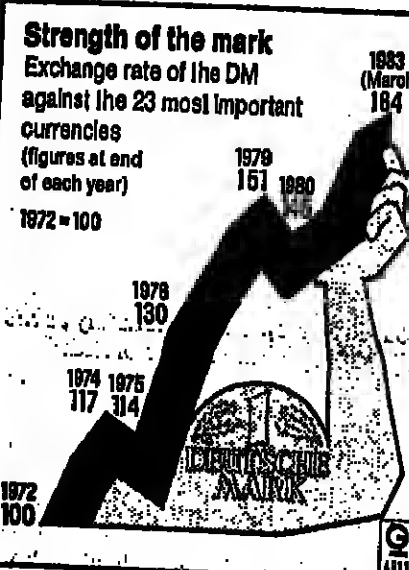
But now there can no more economic cycles with which the shipyards can come to terms and which they can weather. All we have now is general stagnation: too many yards and too many ships combined with too few shipping companies with the ready cash for new tonnage.

The truth of the matter is that a branch of industry that has been artificially bloated has no option now but to shrink.

Unfortunately, those who are free of blame, the workers, are the victims of this shrinking process.

Bernd Hansen

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 27 March 1983)



the two countries had simply become too large.

Given firm exchange rates, such a situation boosts exports from a low inflation to a high inflation country.

And in fact, Germany's exports to France last year rose at twice the rate of France's exports to Germany.

In 1982, Germany had a record DM17.3bn trade surplus with France, up DM5.5bn or 50 per cent against the previous year.

This could only spell trouble for a deficit country like France, which has been moving deeper and deeper into the red in terms of foreign trade since President Mitterrand came to power.

France's growing foreign trade and current account deficit would have been reason enough to devalue the franc.

But the French turned the tables on Germany, refusing to devalue too much because a devaluation could have been interpreted as a sign of poor economic policy.

The franc had already been devalued twice under Mitterrand (in October 1981 and June 1982). A third was therefore considered disastrous in terms of prestige.

France's Finance Minister Jacques Delors seemed set to become the new prime minister, so prestige was of paramount importance to him. This also explains his image-building needs and his sharp attacks on his German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg.

But it was unfair to blame Germany

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Königswinter Anglo-German talks broaden their scope

The Königswinter Anglo-German Conference has been a regular spring-time event now for 33 years.

For many years, both sides were content to preoccupy themselves with their own respective problems: the British urged the Germans to recognise the Oder-Neisse Line, while the Germans urged the British to take a plunge and join the Common Market.

This mutual contemplation of navels has gradually become a thing of the past.

Attention has increasingly focussed on the common problems facing both countries within larger organisational units and on the difficulties associated with the membership of these international bodies.

This time, the central question was: how stable is the Atlantic Alliance?

Henry Kissinger once hit the nail of pessimism right on the head once when he said: "There is hardly any issue on which Americans and Europeans share the same opinion."

The following are just some of the disputed topics: the way to behave towards Moscow; East-West trade; disarmament policy; strategic doctrine; how to deal with the Third World; economic policy.

What many conference speakers said back up this pessimistic appraisal of the situation.

The deputy head of the British La-

bour Party, Denis Healey, for example, argued against the conservatives on the Potomac who claim that thin Russians are easier to negotiate with than fat ones.

Others, such as the CDU politician Carl Otto Lenz, condemn such Atlantic pessimism: "We're all in the same boat, but instead of all rowing together we're discussing who's been hit hardest by sea-sickness."

A compromise between the two views prevailed. There is still a fundamental identity of interests between America and Western Europe, that which divides.

All existing problems can be solved if there is good will on both sides.

The discussion on rearmament petered out, with experts seeing things through expert's eyes and politicians through politicians' eyes.

What one group regarded as lacking in problems the other found to be difficult to implement.

Both the British and the Germans got the creeps when they think forward to the possible deployment of new Nato weapons in Europe at the end of the year.

One politician had the presumption to say: "Even if the acts of civil disobedience lead to one or two deaths, the government must stand firm in its decision to deploy the new weapons."

This prompted a British lord to re-



At the Anglo-German talks: from left, Lilo Milchebeck, honorary president of Dautach-Engletha Gesellschaft, the British-German society which organises the Königswinter talks; Karl Günther von Hase, the society's chairman and Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry. (Photo: Heinz Engels/Contra)

mark: "Our government will stop down from the decision long before there are two dead persons..."

Otherwise, the mood was one of general agreement.

The growing unemployment upsets people more than the arms issue, and it was hardly surprising that the discussion centred on this topic. Unfortunately, too much time was wasted on theoretical excursions.

Intervention by the state or market mechanisms, supply-oriented economic strategies or a boost in demand?

At the end, both sides could only agree that the most useful solution is a compromise between the two.

One professor from Berlin was urbane in his criticism of all those who want to do everything by the price.

His argument was based on the fact that it is an illusion to believe that price competition exists on all markets, the prime example to the contrary being the labour market.

According to his analysis, those jobs lost during the recession will only be available to 50 per cent of unemployed if the economy picks up.

The other 50 per cent can only be re-integrated via "socialism within the working class", i.e. the investments must be financed by the workers.

For if this task were passed on to the factor capital, workers would very soon find themselves out of work again. However, a union member had something else to say.

In his opinion, there is no way of getting around a reduction in working hours (on a weekly basis or in terms of working years). The campaign to push this through will begin in autumn.

As he pointed out, 80 per cent of those workers who had the choice decided to finish work at an earlier age.

During the discussion, on the relationship between America and Europe a plea was made to create a European centre of power, a reminder of Kennedy's Grand Design of a two-pillar alliance.

The time has come for joint European action, it was claimed.

Today's big problems, unemployment, pollution, growth policy, international indebtedness, can only be solved via a coordinated approach.

Compared with the international institutions set up after the Second World War, which contributed towards an economic upswing — the Marshall plan, Bretton Woods, Gatt, — we have lost our fantasy and have resigned ourselves to the way things are, said Labour politician Peter Shore, who went on to issue a plea for new initiatives on a European level.

Another British guest felt that the

AUTOMATION

The shadow of Siegfriedle hangs over assembly-line workers

Siegfriedle's job at the Daimler car factory in Metzingen on the Neckar is unhealthy.

Seated inside a spraying booth working permit, wrapped up in a cover, Siegfriedle is one of those invisible for spraying black paint the front axles of the Mercedes pass by hanging on the assembly

line. Siegfriedle doesn't worry much about his poisonous environment of paint and solvents and, reliable as he is, completes one shift after the

other, apart from his nickname, this roller sprayer is not really all that new: his proper name is Robot II on line 11.

Siegfriedle cost about DM140,000, was bought from the Norwegian factory Trallsa.

"We're not living behind the times," Werner Niefer, head of production at the Daimler-Benz AG, "even if people tell us we are, comparing us to the Japanese with their 100,000 robots."

Siegfriedle is certainly no lonely Swabian company has ultra-modernised 300 industrial robots.

The robots help out when it comes to painting, moulding and hardening components.

They do the welding on the 52 weld-joints on the rear axle of the new small Mercedes.

Why are there no Greens in the car industry? No clear answers could be found. The German Greens protest

against the use of robots who check the bodywork of the S and the new 190 class car, and du the heavy spare wheels into the

car. There's even a robot who checks the other robots have done their welding properly.

The early days were not so successful. Niefer points out, himself a doctor of engineering, reminding us of the off period for robots.

The biggest problem was that the robot doing the welding on the car's side had to keep their welding points within a millimetre accuracy.

This wasn't easy for robots using welding devices weighing five to ten kilograms.

Robots were first used for Mercedes in 1970 to weld the side panel of the W126 class cars.

After a while the industrial robots, or more precisely the engineers in the works, managed to strike a balance between power and precision and the breakthrough was achieved in the

field of welding.

Today automated welding lines only cost off at the production level of about 100 car bodies a day.

In Daimler-Benz's case, on the other hand, the full automation of bodywork is being replaced by the replacement of welders by robots, turned out to be an economic proposition at a level of just a few hundred cars a day.

Niefer explains, "the welding robot is much more flexible in comparison with the rigidly linked special machine needed for the manufacturing of production series."

Use of their many advantages, the easy-to-programme operational robots as the engineers define them, are

gaining in popularity in other fields of production.

These machines, which can move on five or six axes for one tool (for example, a set of welding pliers) or for one work-place (one engine block, for example), can take on operations which are difficult and damaging to health — whether in a blast furnace, on welding lanes in spraying works, where it is more and more difficult to find anybody willing to do the job, despite high unemployment.

In addition, the electrically, pneumatically or hydraulically operated robots are often much better than humans, and in cases where two shifts are operated they are also less expensive than wage earners.

Finally, the 'slaves of steel' enable the manufacturers to replace the efficient but extremely rigid transfer lanes by flexible production lines.

The robots, constructed by Kuka (Augsburg) and Unimation (USA) can deal with cars of all categories.

They are programmed for each model and can be adjusted as the need arises.

This makes it easier for the works managers to re-arrange production according to the orders which come in, i.e. on a shorter-term basis.

If one car model is replaced by a new one, all the programmers have to do is to re-programme the robots in line with the new tasks.

The usual rigidly linked transfer lanes, on the other hand, have to be completely dismantled and very often sold as scrap.

On the other hand, the "one-purpose line" in Sindelfingen does have advantages over the robots.

It puts together almost 1,000 bodyworks each day and can weld almost 99.5 per cent of the weld joints for the medium-range cars.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Robots in the S-class only manage 70 per cent. What is more, the "one-purpose line" is more precise than the operational robots and even the welders with their heavy welding devices.

"The car industry is the fastest to take on new technological developments," says Rolf D. Schraft, Director of the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Techniques and Automation (IPA) in Stuttgart-Velhingen.

It is a kind of 'one-step-ahead' industry for robots, "about 60 per cent of the machines used in the Federal Republic of Germany can be found there."

The Institute, which is also one of the most important advanced specialists in the field of mechanical engineering, estimated the number of industrial robots used in domestic industries at 3,500 (up to last December), 1,200 more than the level for the previous year and almost three times as many as at the end of 1980.

The IPA reckons that there are now about 9,000 robots in the whole of Europe, as many as there are in the USA, the original 'home' of the robot.

The car industry has always been in the lead in this particular field. Volkswagen went along with Daimler-Benz

towards the end of the last decade and began employing them. The Americans had constructed the first robots in this field during the 1960s. Today, VW in Wolfsburg is not only the largest German manufacturer of robots; it has also installed the most.

By the end of last year, the VW and Audi plants were using about 960 robots. By the end of 1983, this figure is planned to increase to 1,240.

Alongside VW, which up to now has only constructed robots for its own use, there are well over a dozen other companies which manufacture them in Germany including Keller + Knappich (Kuka), Jungheinrich, Reiss, the Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen, Siemens and Bosch.

"I have sincere doubts as to whether most of them have in fact managed to earn money yet," says Schraft.

For although the unit costs for the robots are low, the cost for research and development are very high.

Sometimes, says the IPA man, the robots are worth more than their purchasers pay — the going rate is between DM50,000 and DM300,000 a piece.

"These are policy prices just to ensure entrance into the market."

The German robot manufacturers have to compete against the much larger companies from abroad, which have been in this business a lot longer.

The Swedish company ASEA, Norway's Trullfi, the American companies Unimation and Cincinnati Milacron, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fujitsu, the market leader in Japan, for example.

A look at the various jobs the robots have been programmed to do by the production managers provides an idea of their versatility.

1,300 of the 3,500 robots counted by the IPA are involved in spot welding operations, 585 do welding joints, 400 do coating work, i.e. spray paint or PVC.

Many are used for loading and unloading, to carry heavy pieces of machinery. However, up to now only just over 100 are being used in the assembly work itself.

In the Mercedes works, for example, half of the total manufacturing time is required to assemble passenger cars.

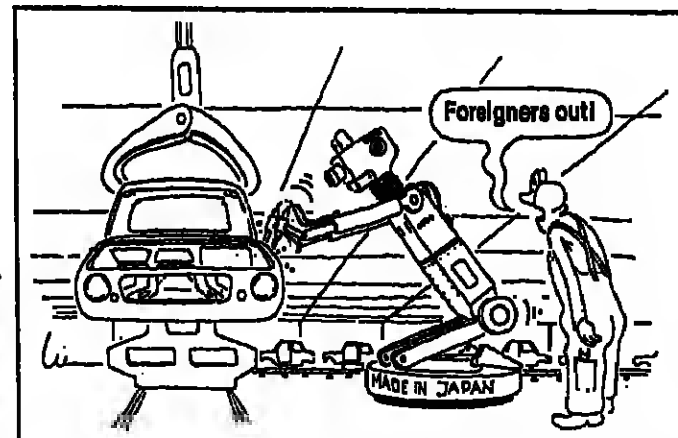
"We've still got a long way to go in the assembly field," Schraft sadly remarks.

The robots are still not able to do the more complicated handwork required for assembly line jobs, as many of the parts are constructed in such a complex way.

For example, none of the robots in German factories can tell the difference between the sizes needed for individual tools such as a screwdriver etc.

The devices are unable to come to terms with "an environment in which there are non-organised elements", as Schraft puts it. They just haven't got the "optical and tactile sensors" humans possess.

Engineers throughout the world working on robots are therefore concentrating their attention on developing better



(Cartoon: Liebermann/Die Produktion)

sensory techniques, often with the aid of the TV camera.

Their primary objective is to teach the robot how to select the correct tool for the proper situation and thus enable more exact work on the conveyor belt.

Robots are already able to do the more simple tasks in this field, such as putting on washers or assembling the crankcase.

Up to now, however, the more complicated operations have only been tested in the experimental laboratory atmosphere and not under factory conditions.

The Hannover Trade Fair after Easter is sure to see IPA blowing its horn to attract greater interest in its robotniks.

The BBC electrical appliances company will be presenting a robot which can distinguish between brightness and darkness. It will be able to dip into a tray and hand over a tennis ball as a present to the amazed visitor.

The perfection of such abilities on the motor assembly line will, however, remain the dream of robot fans over the next few years.

The unions, particularly the metalworkers union IG-Metall, already view the robots as a major job-killer.

To begin with, the metal workers regarded their motile co-ordinator as a more sturdy colleague, which would help improve overall working conditions. However, their forecast has become more gloomy.

By the end of the 1980s there will be at least 40,000 industrial robots in operation in the Federal Republic of Germany alone.

Heinz Jäger, who is particularly involved in dealing with the social implications of automation and who works in the IG-Metall's headquarters in Frankfurt, sees trouble ahead.

According to a recent report by the German Trade Unions' own Institute for Economics and Social Sciences in Düsseldorf, between 200,000 and 300,000 of the 1.1 million workers employed in conveyor belt activities will lose their jobs over the next few years.

A robot can, depending on the job in question, replace up to five workers. Gustav Felth, a member of the joint project on the "Humanisation of the Working Environment" backed by the IG-Metall and the Federal Ministry for Research Activities, believes that the job-killing effect will increase in the near future.

"The robots are becoming more and more intelligent", he comments. "Things will probably take off in this field in 1985."

In his opinion, there is a much greater threat to the machine-building industry.

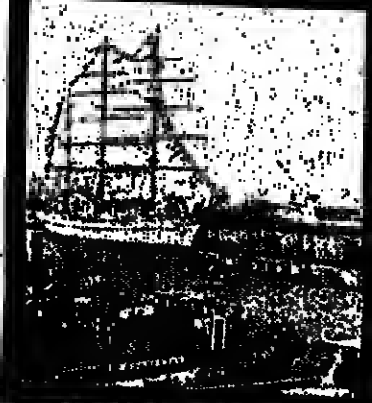
Felth: "Up to now, we've not really built up a proper oppositional front against the robots."

However, with the danger to jobs growing due to the new technologies

Continued on page 15

YOURS FOR ONLY \$10.00
GERMAN TRADE DIRECTORY '81-'82

It lists thousands of German manufacturers, importers and exporters and we will airmail your copy of the latest 1981-82 edition post-free for only \$10.

GERMAN TRADE DIRECTORY 1981/82
SPECIAL SERVICE FOR EXPORT-IMPORT INDUSTRY

In over 200 pages it lists more than 5,000 products and the names and addresses of Germany's major growth manufacturers, importers and exporters. Company entries include an at-a-glance product outline.

This invaluable company directory and product index comes with a checklist of:

- diplomatic representations
- chambers of commerce
- banks specialising in foreign trade
- freight agents and forwarders
- technical services and consultants
- insurance companies

All entries are in plain English.

☐ Yes, the German Trade Directory sounds like a good buy.

INTERPRESS Übersetz-Verlag GmbH,
Schoene Aussicht 23, D-2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany

Enclose payment for _____ copy/ies. Airmail to (IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE):

Name:

Company:

Address:

Town / State / Postcode:

Country:

THE ENVIRONMENT

Minister declares war on pollution pirates



The Minister of the Interior, Friedrich Zimmermann has drawn up a DM1bn plan for a fleet of ships to patrol German coastal waters to catch marine polluters.

The fleet would be run by the Federal border police (*Bundesgrenzschutz*). Herr Zimmermann has also plans to increase aerial surveillance by the border police.

But cost is a problem that may prevent him from jumping in right at the dirty end of the ecology pool and making a name for himself.

The proposed 60-metre long, helicopter carrying ships are almost in the corvette class and would cost DM200 million each. Helicopters are expensive. And a team of more than 300 would be needed to run the force.

In addition, there is the element of competition: boats from the customs department are already used for spotting polluters. The coastal states also use harbour police and other forces to patrol.

Herr Zimmermann's plans are to be looked on as a flanking measure on a national level in preparation for a conference planned by him for 1984 in which the countries bordering the North Sea will discuss the problem of oil pollution at sea.

However, his Ministry feels that concrete counter-measures cannot wait until then.

This is the reason for the plans to extend and expand the operations of the border police.

Talks are to be held soon with the Finance Minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg. Hopes are high that these proposals will be accepted and money supplied.

Stoltenberg, who himself comes from Schleswig Holstein in the north of Germany, will be interested in a clean sea, not to mention the jobs for the suffering shipyards which are also endangered by continued pollution.

The customs boats, which are under the responsibility of Finance Minister Stoltenberg, already keep an eye out for pollution at sea.

The coastal federal states, the CDU-run Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein and the SPD-run city states Hamburg and Bremen, also have their own capacities to protect the shipping routes — either with the help of the harbour police or by the other means.

Werner Dollinger, Minister for Transport, will also be interested in having a say in the matter.



The Transrapid 08... ready for operation, but there are doubts about its future.

TRANSPORT

Hovertrain comes on line

This particular Ministry has a coordinating centre in Cuxhaven to deal with reports of oil pollution.

In Transport Ministry circles there would seem to be a greater interest in extending existing capacities rather than creating new ones, at great expense at that.

Not only would Zimmermann need DM1 billion for boats and helicopters but additional money for the running and maintenance costs of the *Bundesgrenzschutz* fleet, which hasn't even got a base in the North Sea.

The most restrained Minister over the issue is the Minister for Defence, Manfred Wörner (CDU). His navy would be more than willing to take over the surveillance functions proposed for the Zimmermann fleet.

Even during the previous SPD/FDP government's period of office a "memorandum" was made according to which the Minister for Transport was willing to pay the navy for such services.

And after all, the various captains and pilots, whether they're in a *Starfighter*, *Tornado* or a helicopter have clear instructions to immediately radio report any cases of environmental pollution they may witness to the centre in Cuxhaven.

The Dornier company has financed by the Ministry for Transport developed a special device for Do-28 machines in the Navy, which can detect exact data on the culprit.

Highly sensitive

It consists of a side-borne radar, TV apparatus, infra-red and microwave sensors.

They have been brought up to such a degree of sensitivity that it would be impossible to fit them into a helicopter; they can only be transported by *Starrflieger* such as the Do-28s.

In view of the severe lack of money for fuel, the navy would undoubtedly be happy to increase their sea-borne hours with the financial backing of the Minister of Transport. Thus, two birds could be killed with one stone.

The training of the crew would be improved and at the same time something would be done about environmental pollution.

If it should prove necessary for the border police to step in, he could be transported via helicopter.

One expert in Bonn feels that the German Auditor General will regard Herr Zimmermann's project as a waste of tax-payer's money.

A. Szander
(Allgemeine Zeitung, 22 March 1983)

THE MEDIA

Light entertainment show wins television award

The Adolf Grimme Prize is the only prize and competition which covers the range of TV programmes. It was first awarded in 1964.

The prize has always acted as a seal of approval for the latest moods and in German television.

It is good to see the jury cast its vote in favour of light entertainment programmes, which both belong to the best of something which need not necessarily be incompatible — the most popular programmes shown last year.

The gold was taken by Alfred Bieler's TV series called *Bio's Bahnhof* (The Station), which is indeed produced by a disused railway shed in Freoben, Cologne.

With its well-rounded, comic effects and intelligent wit, the show was a true triumph of clever slapstick, marvellous comedies and interesting contrasts.

The programme set out to combine the best elements which attract and repel one another.

The award comes just at the right time for the show's inspiration, Dr Bieler, who has decided to move back into his studio and bid farewell to life in the world of television.

Another obvious choice for a prize was the satirical programme *Scheißer* (wonderful-wipers) which the German viewers on Insight Joint sponsors of the project.

The 51-ton train will have its last journey in Emsland at the end of March. Joint sponsors of the project.

The train should reach speeds of up to 300 km/h over the 20.6 km track by the end of the year. It has reached over 400 km/h in tests.

"The magnetic railway is a new transport system," says Stefan Hedrich, who is in charge of transport engineering department at the firm running the project.

This vehicle combines the features of a plane and a train, although it has greater resemblance to the latter in regard to fuel consumption.

It cannot come off the rails in case of an emergency slide have been allowed passengers to step down.

One of the prize's which was originally awarded just for educational series is presented for general series of TV series by Franz Peter Wirth.

It is a transposed version of the autobiography of the Polish Jewish girl Jadwiga, who was awarded a gold for her coordination; silver went to the *Knapp-Familie* from the mining area of the Ruhr valley, an interesting piece of entertainment with its like sharpness and Maupassant-like quality.

This particular case can be referred to as a typical Grimme Prize.

One thing, the actual realisation of the series more than deserves the award; for another, the Prize is intended to shake up some of the more lively members of broadcasting boards.

Eight Transrapid successors could then transport a daily load of 600 passengers to a journey of 1 hour and fifteen minutes.

At present, normal trains take a half hour for this run.

There is also acknowledgement for Fritz Lehner's film version of a novel by Franz Innerhofer, led to a prize for *Schöne Tage*.

Prize is spoken for the "exemplary performances by the amateur actors, the intensity of which is reminiscent of efforts by Posolini in this field."

One sentence caused slight annoyance because of its excessiveness: "This film demonstrates the possibilities for reflecting reality, which are of course not open to commercial cinema."

My dear Grimme jury, what exactly do you mean by "of course"? And what is not open to TV?

At least three films are pointed out which would be worth another showing. First, the Werner Merten's TV play *Das Glück beim Händewaschen* (Happiness When Washing Your Hands), the story of a boy from Southern Tirol who has problems finding his true identity in the growing Itallianisation of his area.

Second, Annette Humpe's report *Liebe, Geld und Tod* (Love, Money and Death), on attempt to overcome the dominant world of statistics by referring to exemplary comments.

Central social questions are dealt with by a punk on the one hand and a police cadet on the other.

The third film is a film report entitled *Ausländer raus? Ein Ort in Deutschland* (Foreigners go home? Some-where in West Germany), which is a collection of observations in the out-of-the-way village of Rheide-Wiedenbrück.

This is a classic example for the differences between the real world and the world conjured up by political clichés.

We see strong ties between Germans and foreigners but also antagonisms.

The special prize for *Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik* (Foreigners in the Federal Republic) shows how fast those responsible for awarding the prizes were to react (this includes the Adolf Grimme Institute which plays a large part in decisions).

The very fact that this field is the most important and politically tricky issue of the day in Germany should be enough to boost the promotion of films which deal with these problems critically. What was missing this year was the selection of a smaller magazine-type report.

The rundown given by Stefan Aust on the eviction of persons from eight houses in West Berlin on 29 September, 1981, including the video playback of how Hans Jürgen Ratay died would have been a good candidate in this respect. Dr Wolfgang Moser's report on the slaughtering of seals.

The neglect of such documentary-style films makes it look as if TV is lacking in topicality.

A final example of good topical reporting is Ulrich Kienle's description of the weeks preceding the assassination of the Lebanese President Bechir Gemayel and of the terrible massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila. His piece was *Heisser Sommer*.

No Third World topic, no environmental issues, nothing topical taken from a magazine programme.

Where was the prize for Hans Dieter Grobe's film documentaries or Gerhard Bött's report on the *Schandfleck KOMA* (The KOMA Disgrace), the scene of the most spectacular mass arrest in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Unfortunately, the Grimme jury missed out on quite a bit of quality material.

Rupert Noudock
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18 March 1983)

THE MEDIA

Germans take their TV to New York

Americans will be able to have a closer look at the realities of German films and TV presentations.

The first "German Film Weeks" in New York will be presenting a whole series of productions by Germany's two big broadcasting channels, ARD and ZDF.

The director of the federal off-shoot station *Westdeutscher Rundfunk*, Friedrich-Wilhelm von Sell, said the event was a breakthrough which will help reverse the one-way trend in TV ties between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Whereas American TV productions are part and parcel of German TV life, German productions are few and far between on the other side of the Atlantic.

The programme presented in New York would also show that TV in Germany often prepares the way for cinematic success, Sell emphasised.

Together with productions from the field of "Documentation and Culture", "TV Plays and Light Entertainment" and children's programmes, there will also be a rundown of the most well-known films produced by the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder.

Fassbinder made a name for himself in the States. Over half of his 40 films were produced for television.

The programme in New York will also contain TV productions by director Wolfgang Peterson (22 TV films), whose film *Das Boot* became a big hit on the American circuit.

Upa
(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 10 March 1983)

The prize awarded by Germany's war blind for the best radio play has done a great deal to foster the development of this broadcasting genre.

For more than 30 years, the prize jury, half of whom are war-blinded people themselves (the other half are critics) has been providing encouragement for many authors to try producing something for this field.

The award consists of a sculpture and a repeat broadcast of the prize-winning play on all German radio networks.

The 1982 prize went to Gert Hoffmann for *Die Brautzeit des Diebes Robert Weiser im Hof der Anstaltsärztin* (The Bride in the Bellefleur Laundry Courtyard). It received 18 of the 19 votes.

Hoffmann's play showing how the banished Robert Weiser declared his love to the washerwoman at the leprosy, are full of human warmth and credibility.

The production, by Hans Rosenhauer from the *Norddeutscher Rundfunk*, also added impressive local Swabian colour to the presentation.

The jury's attention was also attracted by an experiment by the *Hessischer Rundfunk*.

During the "documentary 1982" exhibition in Kassel Jürgen Gerr set up a series of microphones to gather the opinions and feelings of visitors.

He would have stood a better chance of topping the prize list if he had not been quite as liberal in his selection of how much of this "spontaneous" pleasure to keep in the "play".

The fact that Hoffmann's play got the prize is not necessarily an indication of an increasing trend towards plainness and directness, a style preferred, for example, by radio play director Dieter Hasselblatt (*Bayrischer Rundfunk*) and Gerhard Klezdy (*RIAS-Berlin*).

Hoffmann's presentation simply had greater power of persuasion.

Other authors also went for more simple forms of presentation: Rolf Becker in *Eigentlich bin ich stumm* (Really, I'm speechless), a production by the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk*, which tells the story of how a woman finds a path to her own personality, is just one example.

Another: Gerhard Kelling's *Randung* (The Surf), a RIAS-Berlin production, a love story full of puns.

Yet another: Helmut Peschke's *Ich doch nicht* (Me, not at all), a dialogue with *doch nicht* (Me, not at all), a dialogue with a homosexual.

Although these plays are not artistic or experimental they are typical for current radio play productions.

The main criterion for the prize is the maximum effect the play has in the acoustic radio medium.

Which were the main topics dealt with this year? Were they the big problems of the day: unemployment, arms policies or the political situation in Bonn? Not at all!

Klaus Colberg
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 March 1983)

Für Ihre Immobilien- und Kapitalien-Anzeigen in Deutschland: Die Große Kombination

Pour votre publicité d'immobilier et de capitaux en Allemagne: La Grande Combinaison

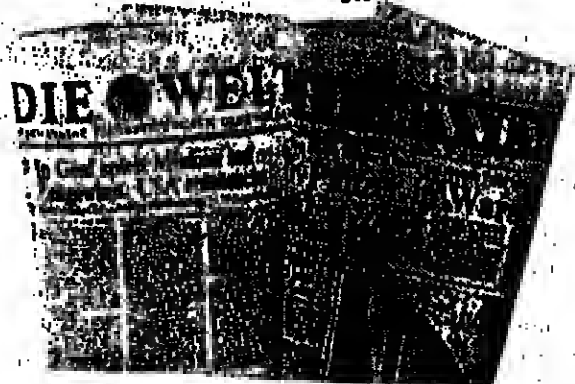
Para anuncios de inmobiliaria e inversiones en Alemania: La Gran Combinación

For your real estate and investment advertising in Germany: The Great Combination

Per i Vostri annunci di immobili e investimenti in Germania: La Grande Combinazione

Para os seus anúncios de imóveis e investimentos na Alemanha: A Grande Combinação

Adi Springer Verlag AG
DIE WELT/WELT am SONNTAG
Anzeigenabteilung - Postfach 30 58 30
D 2000 Hamburg 36



Students sue university in row over arms sales



A dispute at Marburg University over whether theology students may write to arms manufacturers in a bid to get them to stop making arms has gone to court.

The students sued when University President Professor Walter Kröll gave them a written warning and then froze the student union funds.

They argue that their letters had nothing to do with politics but were motivated by "theological considerations and responsibility."

The dispute started in spring last year when the students joined protest demonstrations in an attempt to prevent firms from exhibiting at the Hanover Military Electronics Show (IDEE).

They wrote to one of the exhibitors from the Marburg region, Schoeller und Co. Elektronik GmbH, asking it not to exhibit.

"We regard this show as a threat to peace and a direct promotion of warfare from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany," said the letter.

It was irresponsible enough to supply Third World military dictatorships with the military electronics they needed to strengthen their power but an even greater danger lay in the greatly improved target accuracy of weapons systems through which defensive forces inevitably became offensive.

"This means that a military establish-

ment must no longer wait and respond to attack but that the enemy must be beaten to the draw. It follows that this can hardly reduce the danger of war."

The firm was urged to "consider the possibility of switched its production to socially useful goods." The students told the company that they were interested in "discussing the issue."

The company did not reply. Instead, it asked the university president if the students were allowed to do this, and if not, whether disciplinary measures were called for.

In mid-May last year, Professor Kröll told the students that their letter was incompatible with the functions of the student body. He asked them to stop; otherwise he would be forced to act.

The students refused, saying that "our cause is too important for us to allow ourselves to be silenced." They wrote another letter to the company, asking for a discussion.

The company again told the university. Professor Kröll then, in June last year, forbade the students from "calling on free enterprise to abstain from exhibiting, attempting to induce companies to switch to another product and seeking discussions with them."

The students were also forbidden to use student union funds for that purpose. If they did not comply the student union assets would be frozen for three months "in the public interest."

The students ignored the warnings and their assets were frozen. They protested, and explained in a memorandum

that: "The theology student body holds that, in keeping with its responsibility to God and the people, it must take a stand not only on university matters but on the affairs of the world as well because we students neither can nor wish to study in an ivory tower."

The students pointed to the "specifically theological character" of their statements in this letter, saying that these statements "cannot be lumped together with the general political discussion on peace."

A student body must be entitled to make such theological statements because "this question as to how to bring about and preserve peace in the world is a major part of theological training."

Their letter therefore had to be understood as a concrete expression of fundamental Christian tenets.

Professor Kröll rejected the theological arguments. The letters were clearly political, he said. The student union had no right to extend the scope of its activities, which was laid down in the Hesse University Law.

The university argued in court that letters of this type were outside the legal scope of the student union and that the students were trying to exert influence on the production of a private company.

The students, before the case went to court, said the Pope had intervened in the Falklands and Lebanon conflicts, acting out of theological responsibility. This argument was not accepted.

Professor Kröll, clearly irritated, replied that "unlike the Protestant theology students union, the pontiff was not subject to the provisions of the Hesse University Law."

A final attempt to settle the matter by discussion only aggravated the situation.

Manfred Ranzheimer
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March 1983)

Differing views on how 'peace' should be taught in schools



of force goes hand-in-hand with defence preparedness.

Young people must be made to understand that there was choice, per se, between military service and civilian service. National service was a general obligation that may be refused on conscience grounds only.

The SPA also stresses that national service is not a matter of choice and that a refusal can only be based on grounds of conscience. They Social Democrats consider it particularly important for secondary school students to be not only fully informed on the principles of military service and conscientious objection but that they should also have a general idea of the principles governing the state.

The SPD wants schools to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of peace, with all its ramifications.

Students should be familiarised with the different ideas on how to achieve and secure peace. None of these ideas

should be presented as the only possible or realistic one.

Students should be allowed to identify themselves with the various concepts of peace without having any foisted on them.

Peace education was enable young people to take an informed and active part in the nation's peace policy. To do so they would have to delve into security policy as well.

One of the objectives of peace instruction was to convey to the students that, as a defence instrument, the Bundeswehr has a firm place in our society — a place assigned to it by the Constitution.

Conservative education ministers argue that the SPD's concept says nothing about how to provide objective information on the Bundeswehr in the face of violent disruptions of swearing in ceremonies and the militantly anti-Bundeswehr stance of entire secondary school classes.

The conservatives believe that compromise solutions can be worked out. But the latest conference of state education ministers did not deal with the issue at all.

dpa
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 March 1983)

A Bundeswehr captain in the classroom

The Bundeswehr uses young officers to put across its view in the schools.

Their aims are to provide about the Bundeswehr and its security policy and to try and some understanding for peace services.

One such officer is an instructor. He often gets asked questions. Are you free to say what you think? His answer is yes. There is no prohibition forbidding it.

The captain visits senior secondary schools.

To establish a rapport and remove mistrust of the Bundeswehr, Dr Josef Isaels, a cancer specialist, said cancer research has been "up a blind alley for 120 years".

Other speakers at the International Congress of Natural Healers said that conventional medicine had made no progress against cancer despite the expenditure of huge amounts of money. Therefore conventional medicine was qualified to ridicule natural medicine.

Natural healers are convinced they are on the right track because more people, both patients and medical students, are demanding a more biological approach to medicine. They are becoming increasingly afraid of the effects of modern drugs.

One study showed that 30 per cent of cancer patients tried natural medicine when they learned they had the disease. In the late stages, the proportion jumped as high as 50 per cent.

More and more conventional doctors are now prescribing natural medicine. Natural healers say they save the national health service of some DM1.5bn a year.

The young captain has dropped his military manner and is totally relaxed when he gives his prepared lecture: "The Bundeswehr would be to have peace without guns. But it would without utopian."

This is where many of the contradictions lie and he says: "Right now, there are armed conflicts going on in the world. He scores another point.

The going gets tougher when he explains the function of the Bundeswehr, acting as a defence alliance.

There are some disenchanted young people when he says that NATO has been in existence for 30 years of peace.

Hecklers: "It's all empty words, what's what."

They ask questions about drinking and boredom.

The officer reminds them that they will soon be drafted as soldiers themselves, telling them that "the spirit of total war is dying out and virtually non-existent in the Bundeswehr."

"And as to drinking, it's so boring in the Bundeswehr that you can't even drink," he says. "With boredom, it's like a good NCO can prevent it from being a good teacher can."

A girl raises a delicate question: "Wanting to know the captain's attitude towards the peace movement?"

His answer: "By and large, people of goodwill; and those of them are driven by fear."

Nobody asks him about his fears.

Stephan Andrusch
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 March 1983)

MEDICINE

Very unconventional Professor Hackethal goes on a thorn-sticking campaign

Conventional medicine has no healing monopoly and patients who are to be treated by nature healers should be allowed to, says Professor Josef Hackethal.

Professor Hackethal, a conventional doctor, told a nature healers' meeting in Bonn that he would remain a thorn in the side of conventional medicine.

The professor is always assured of a mass at natural medicine meetings and of his constant criticisms of his medical colleagues.

Another conventional medicine practitioner, Dr Josef Isaels, a cancer specialist, said cancer research has been "up a blind alley for 120 years".

Other speakers at the International Congress of Natural Healers said that conventional medicine had made no progress against cancer despite the expenditure of huge amounts of money. Therefore conventional medicine was qualified to ridicule natural medicine.

Natural healers are convinced they are on the right track because more people, both patients and medical students, are demanding a more biological approach to medicine. They are becoming increasingly afraid of the effects of modern drugs.

One study showed that 30 per cent of cancer patients tried natural medicine when they learned they had the disease. In the late stages, the proportion jumped as high as 50 per cent.

More and more conventional doctors are now prescribing natural medicine. Natural healers say they save the national health service of some DM1.5bn a year.

The young captain has dropped his military manner and is totally relaxed when he gives his prepared lecture: "The Bundeswehr would be to have peace without guns. But it would without utopian."

This is where many of the contradictions lie and he says: "Right now, there are armed conflicts going on in the world. He scores another point.

The going gets tougher when he explains the function of the Bundeswehr, acting as a defence alliance.

There are some disenchanted young people when he says that NATO has been in existence for 30 years of peace.

Hecklers: "It's all empty words, what's what."

They ask questions about drinking and boredom.

The officer reminds them that they will soon be drafted as soldiers themselves, telling them that "the spirit of total war is dying out and virtually non-existent in the Bundeswehr."

"And as to drinking, it's so boring in the Bundeswehr that you can't even drink," he says. "With boredom, it's like a good NCO can prevent it from being a good teacher can."

A girl raises a delicate question: "Wanting to know the captain's attitude towards the peace movement?"

His answer: "By and large, people of goodwill; and those of them are driven by fear."

Nobody asks him about his fears.

said, were pumped into research programmes, mass checkups and cancer centres. He suggested that it would have been better to review our concept of cancer instead.

Dr Isaels called on the medical profession to resist the "monopoly claim of some privileged theories."

He contrasted these theories with his own theory that takes the whole person into account: tumours are formed when the entire defence system of the body collapses.

As a result, what is needed is a regenerative therapy directed at the whole person and combined with a therapy targeted on the tumor itself.

Dr Isaels said that this approach had enabled him to achieve successes even in late stages of cancer.

But even the nature healers could not warm to the theory put forward by Dr O. Hamer.

In his view, cancer is caused by a severe psychological conflict and the tumour occurs exactly 18 months after the conflict. It can be cured if the patient resolves the conflict within himself.

Dr Dieter Huger, vice president of the newly founded society for biological cancer prevention in Heidelberg, confirmed that the pressure exerted by nature healers had strengthened the

position of new biological approaches in the fight against cancer.

He said that his society came into being as a result of the failure of the cancer fund to recognise natural medicine as the fourth pillar of cancer therapy.

He suggested that the nature healers' concept contained a number of elements that warranted more thorough research and clinical experiments.

What new insights did the congress provide? E.S. Scharnik, the president of the German Nature Healers Association, suggested that the most important result of the meeting was the fact that even critics of natural medicine are now for the first time prepared to enter into a discussion with nature healers.

His remark was primarily directed at Professor Irmgard Oepen who, despite boos from the audience, had the courage to point out that nature healers could be a danger to their patients and that there are no laws governing their training.

She also deplored the fact that the exams for nature healers are mainly aimed at establishing whether the candidate will be a menace to national health and whether he is aware of his limitations.

Professor Oepen blamed this on the lawmakers rather than on the nature

Cancer: doctors stop fighting each other

The German cancer research centre in Heidelberg is to help n GDR scientist develop a method of treating cancer.

Professor Manfred von Ardenne and his team at the Dresden Institute began working on the treatment in 1965 and by the early 1970s were able to begin testing on animals.

The agreement between von Ardenne and Heidelberg comes after years of antagonism between the two parties.

It is a gesture of conciliation by Heidelberg over the treatment, which is known as "axial regional hyperthermia."

According to a research centre spokesman, the project will also deal with the American hyperthermia method of using microwave antennas.

Professor von Ardenne's equipment for hyperthermia treatment would be placed at the centre's disposal.

He stressed that the project will be headed by the Heidelberg/Mannheim tumour centre, with which Heidelberg has a partnership arrangement.

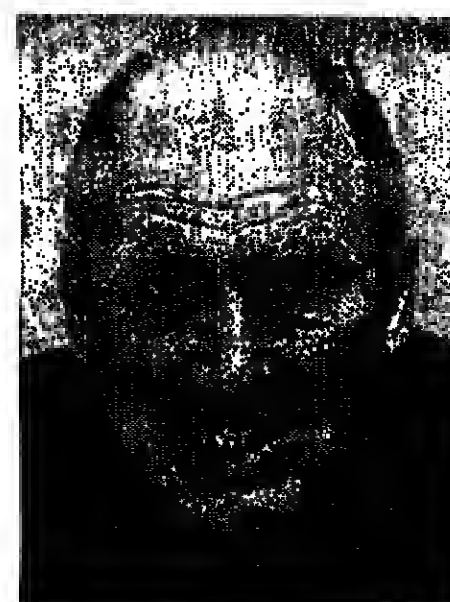
This would be one step in a multi-step cancer therapy. The other steps towards clinical tests of the therapy concept — could only be carried out in Heidelberg, the spokesman said.

The final decision on the types of tumours to be included and the extent of clinical tests at the Heidelberg/Mannheim centre would only be made after exhaustive basic research.

Professor von Ardenne was born in Hamburg in 1907. He has been a prominent scientist since the 1920s and has played a major role in the fields of electronics, nuclear physics and cancer research.

Von Ardenne's concept is based on the idea of healing cancer with its own weapons.

After only a few years of delving into



Professor Julius Hackethal... danger in mass cancer checkups.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

healers themselves. She suggested that a sensible approach to this problem should be feasible.

Following a cooperation agreement between nature healers and conventional medicine, she now considers joint work at least thinkable.

Scharnik expressed his satisfaction at the fact that conventional medicine is now at least prepared to discuss alternative therapies.

One speaker in the discussion round suggested that one way of warding off attacks from the conventional camp was to "provide clear biochemical evidence for our nature therapy approach."

Heidi Parado

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 March 1983)

dead cells. These cytolytic enzymes also attack neighbouring cells that are only just viable, destroying them as well. This process continues until all tumour cells have decomposed.

The uncoupling of the cancer cells from the rest of the body achieves two things: the disintegration process does not affect neighbouring healthy tissue and the body does not suddenly become flooded by the toxic decomposition products of the dead tumour cells.

Instead, the decomposition takes weeks or months and has no harmful effects.

It took von Ardenne and his research team at the Dresden Institute from 1965 to the early 1970s to develop the multi-step therapy and test it on animals.

Once this was done, the road was clear for clinical experiments with humans.

But medical traditionalists in the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR put objections.

Though tests were carried out in some hospitals, they involved very few patients and these had already been written off medically by the doctors.

The traditionalists' opposition to the multi-step therapy did no harm to the new concept. Von Ardenne used this time to improve and introduce considerable changes in his hyperthermia technology: the original hot bath was replaced by microwave radiation that makes it possible to impart more heat to the immediate tumour environment than to the rest of the body.

It was this that spelled the breakthrough. The Dresden Medical School, backed by the GDR health ministry, began clinical tests early last year. Now the Heidelberg centre is involved.

The barriers put up by traditionalists now seem to have been removed.

Dieter Dietrich

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 March 1983)

■ INNOVATIONS

Burth of a disc halts the death of an industry

The Burth Disc is a device which enables large cinemas to be split into smaller cinemas. It was invented at the end of the 1950s by Willi Burth, now 79, who comes from Ravensburg but now lives in Kressbronn.

The invention means that one projectionist can run several cinemas instead of just one because reels no longer need to be changed.

As a result, expert say cinema attendances have increased by almost 400 per cent, giving the industry a much-needed boost.

You can find old Willi in the labyrinth of his air-reid cellar, assembling his adventurous experimental devices.

He uses absolutely everything, from wooden blocks to beer crates, from bicycle spokes to parts of a model railway.

He's lost count of the many worldwide patents he has to his name, "between 30 and 40" he reckons.

Willi was always keen on preselecting and projecting films.

While still a lad he built a model projector and using self-painted slides as title links put on a small film-show for his mates at a few pfennigs a time.

Later, he started repairing projectors and much to the dismay of his father travelled around from one village to the next preselecting his films.

He spent the money he earned while undergoing a textiles apprenticeship on a large projector, and even he bought his own cinema.

Soon he had the largest cinema in the whole region and today he owns eleven in all — eight in Ravensburg and three in Biberach.

Nevertheless, he sees his cinema earnings in a self-critical light.

He hasn't seen a film right through for some time now, "five minutes here and then minutes there — that's enough for me," he admits.

The principle behind the Burth Disc is quite simple.

When the films come from the distributors, they arrive in different sections, "10 years gone" by it was common practice to run the film on seven reels, and show them alternately on two projectors.

The projectionist must keep a keen eye on the exact break in the film and keep changing the reels accordingly.

After the film was over it had to be rewound, which tended to damage the quality of the celluloid.

At most, those copies only survived 1,000 projections.

Burth started sticking the individual sections together and winding them up on a large, horizontal moving disc.

While on this disc, the film is not subject to any mechanical demands.

The distributors reckon that this system means that the film copies last up to forty times longer than normal.

Many of the time projectionists tried to get a full-length film, which easily weighs a hundredweight, to run on the old vertical system.

But anyone who knows his way

around mechanics can imagine what kind of strain the film was under.

As Burth points out: "At the top the film had to stand the strain of considerable pressure, whilst the lower part kept banging down — there was a kind of sandpaper effect".

The latest invention on Burth's long list is a disc which can both wind and rewind, making the process of additional rewinding superfluous.

On registering the patent for his latest discovery Burth found out that the Americans had been working on this problem since 1927.

It took a Swabian to put it into practice.

There is also another reason for the great interest shown by the cinema world in this new invention.

Cinema owners and projectionists are in the middle of new negotiations on pay.

The cutback in personnel which is a probable result of the new discs may well mean that more cinemas can be opened up.

Burth describes the situation: "The owners have to save money. The distributors are already asking for up to half of the takings."

Old Willi is no longer involved in the day-to-day business of running his own cinema. This is his son's job.

And yet Willi can often be found tearing off the tickets of an evening.

As soon as the film starts being shown, off he goes down into his experimental cellar, "to invent anew".

To see Burth standing underneath the dome of his cinema you wouldn't believe he is over half a century older than most of his regular cinemagoers.

He's handed over some of his honorary posts to his son, who will very soon be presenting a conference paper on the technological possibilities open to the use of computers in cinemas.

The old Swabian gent goes into raptures when he contemplates the vast range of functions such computers could carry out.

"It could control all the other machines, check the focus and brightness and lots more. But that's something others will have to have a go at, I've done my bit."

Nobody will deny that. After all, Burth, who once built the best amplifier

around mechanics can imagine what kind of strain the film was under.

As Burth points out: "At the top the film had to stand the strain of considerable pressure, whilst the lower part kept banging down — there was a kind of sandpaper effect".

The latest invention on Burth's long list is a disc which can both wind and rewind, making the process of additional rewinding superfluous.

On registering the patent for his latest discovery Burth found out that the Americans had been working on this problem since 1927.

It took a Swabian to put it into practice.

There is also another reason for the great interest shown by the cinema world in this new invention.

Cinema owners and projectionists are in the middle of new negotiations on pay.

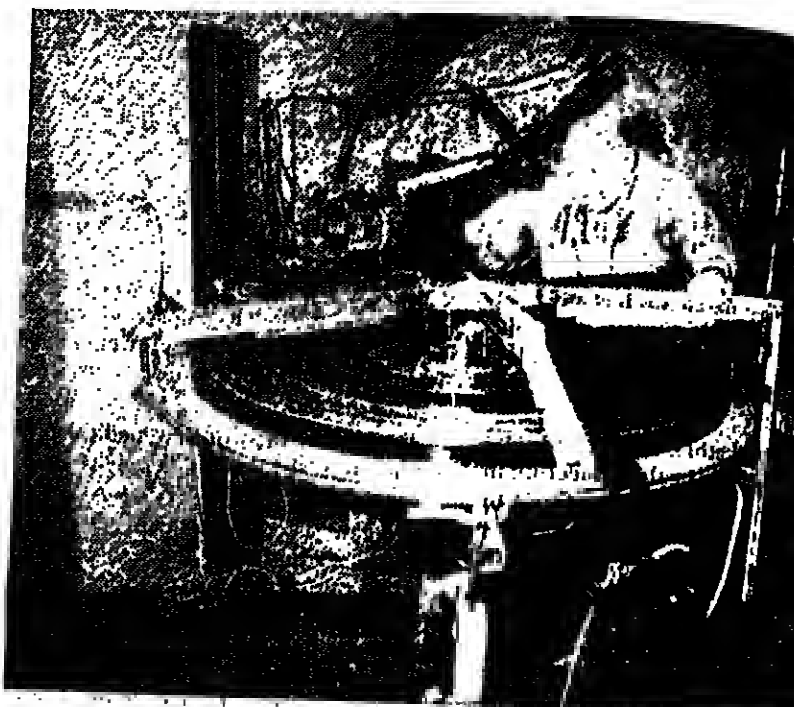
The cutback in personnel which is a probable result of the new discs may well mean that more cinemas can be opened up.

Burth describes the situation: "The owners have to save money. The distributors are already asking for up to half of the takings."

Old Willi is no longer involved in the day-to-day business of running his own cinema. This is his son's job.

And yet Willi can often be found tearing off the tickets of an evening.

As soon as the film starts being shown, off he goes down into his experimental cellar, "to invent anew".



Willi Burth with his revolutionary disc.

Pensioners' pedal-plane needs a pilot with lung power

Four elderly Germans have designed a pedal-powered aircraft. It has neither motor nor sails such as a hang-glider has.

The man inside the aircraft hunched pedalling was 23-year-old Oskar Staudenmayer, who built model aeroplanes, a pilot and a keen cyclist.

The pilot must pedal. A driveshaft takes the power to the propeller. On his most recent flight it travelled 350 metres in 50 seconds at between 50 and 150 centimetres high.

Although the aircraft could not better his previous record of 700 metres achieved with a tail wind on 4 December, 1982, the hopeful designers claimed the event as a "total success".

Press and TV had turned up to see what was "in the air".

The flight showed that this aircraft, weighing just over 50 kilograms, "can be flown and guided properly".

The four designers have been working on "their bird" for eight years now in an attempt to turn man's age-old dream of flying by his own efforts into reality.

Wolfgang Hüter (73), Franz Villinger (75), Wilhelm Schüle (74) and Wilhelm Heselachwerdt (72) were not the kind to spend their lives as pensioners sitting on a garden bench feeding the birds.

They headed straight for the drawing-

board, where they worked out details of would-be aircraft.

It has taken them 15,000 hours of workshop to get this far, to build and carbon fibres and resin into object.

The man inside the aircraft hunched pedalling was 23-year-old Oskar Staudenmayer, who built model aeroplanes, a pilot and a keen cyclist.

The pilot must pedal. A driveshaft takes the power to the propeller. On his most recent flight it travelled 350 metres in 50 seconds at between 50 and 150 centimetres high.

Although the aircraft could not better his previous record of 700 metres achieved with a tail wind on 4 December, 1982, the hopeful designers claimed the event as a "total success".

Press and TV had turned up to see what was "in the air".

The flight showed that this aircraft, weighing just over 50 kilograms, "can be flown and guided properly".

The four designers have been working on "their bird" for eight years now in an attempt to turn man's age-old dream of flying by his own efforts into reality.

Wolfgang Hüter (73), Franz Villinger (75), Wilhelm Schüle (74) and Wilhelm Heselachwerdt (72) were not the kind to spend their lives as pensioners sitting on a garden bench feeding the birds.

They headed straight for the drawing-

board, where they worked out details of would-be aircraft.

It has taken them 15,000 hours of workshop to get this far, to build and carbon fibres and resin into object.

The man inside the aircraft hunched pedalling was 23-year-old Oskar Staudenmayer, who built model aeroplanes, a pilot and a keen cyclist.

The pilot must pedal. A driveshaft takes the power to the propeller. On his most recent flight it travelled 350 metres in 50 seconds at between 50 and 150 centimetres high.

Although the aircraft could not better his previous record of 700 metres achieved with a tail wind on 4 December, 1982, the hopeful designers claimed the event as a "total success".

SOCIETY

Drug addiction research mis-directed, say authors

Research into drug addiction carried out in Germany has come under strong criticism in a book.

The intensive research to establish why and whereof drug abuse is carried out, say the authors.

And, people were continuing to top their own prejudices by quotations by this expert or that expert.

The current approach meant that there were expensive programmes resulting in conflicting laws.

There was deterrent action here, exiles there, drug-trading on the hand, and punishment on the other.

Oliver Faust, a medical doctor, and Hans-Werner Carlhoff and D. Schneider, say even the most common of everyday medicines can be addictive.

Langensiefel — Früherkennung, Frühwarnung, Folgen, or Drug Hazard, Early Symptoms, Intoxicating Effects, Consequences, published by Hippocampus Verlag, Stuttgart, DM 19.80.

How harmless is the cough syrup in the medicine chest? And what about the sleeping pills?

Through mixtures containing codeine the sleeping drug Metaxalone — a product of the search for an anti-malaria drug — are addictive.

And then there are the often prescribed tranquilisers Librium, Librax, Valium and Valium. It is not rare for children to be addicted to these today.

The painkillers Codipront and Dolipront have an effect similar to that of heroin.

The authors have deliberately taken the risk of calling addictive drugs by name and describing their effects and consequences.

They argue that they are not disclosing names of drugs that are not already in wide use by addicts and that using their names could help addicts, teachers and doctors recognise and addiction in time.

The authors point out that: "Addiction to medical drugs is increasing. More than half of Ger-

many's women and one-third of men frequently take sleeping, tranquillising, painkilling and pep-up pills;

● About 1.8 million Germans depend on alcohol. Between 2,000 and 6,000 malformed babies due to alcohol are born every year in this country. Some 3,000 people a year die in road accidents caused by drunken driving;

● Despite the danger of cancer, heart attacks and miscarriages, there are about eight million people in this country addicted to nicotine — by far the largest group of addicts;

● Increased police work has not stemmed the use of hashish, marijuana, cocaine and heroin.

Addiction threatens even from the most unexpected quarters, the study shows.

"But the public is now taking addiction as much for granted as traffic accidents."

There were two public schools of thought: those who want more stringent action against hashish, marijuana, cocaine and heroin (the first two are called, threshold drugs because they can lead to the use of hard narcotics); and those that want to legalise hashish in a move to de-moralise its users.

The discussion over the "threshold drugs" is still in full swing. The authorities mostly speak of hashish and mari-

juana as paving the way for hard drugs. The authors, on the other hand, say that "there is much to indicate that the biggest culprit in addiction is not one of the illegal narcotics but nicotine, which also makes the user psychologically and physically dependent."

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

Michael Rupprecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Industrial robots

Continued from page 8

The IG-Metall is going to have to "state its case more clearly in future".

During future negotiations, the unions will proceed according to the motto "We only agree if..."

The new stance to be adopted by the unions will be clearly articulated during the annual meeting of the German Trade Unions in Munich in October.

"We want to back up our shop stewards in this respect", Felth emphasises. "Without turning into modern-day Luddites".

Sebraft, on the other hand, is not so pessimistic as the unions when it comes to future developments in the field of industrial automation.

"I sincerely believe that the development of robots has up to now created more jobs than it has destroyed."

The labour effect are very difficult to calculate since the alternative is usually not so much human labour versus machines but rigid automation versus the more flexible kind: "In the case of automation welding for example, a machine can at most replace two welders."

Schraft's forecasts for the development of robots are also more restrained. He sees an increase in the spot welding sector over the next one or two years and then a levelling-off of the increase rate of robot use.

As soon as the investments boom in the car industry has died down, the demand for robots will also fall.

Other industries, such as the electrical appliances industries and mechanical engineering, can only use robots for individual operations.

Schraft's forecast: 5,000 robots in the Federal Republic by 1985, the number rising to 10,000 by 1990, "but this really is a guessimate".

Head of production at Daimler-Benz, Niefer, finds it easier to talk about concrete facts and figures: "During the coming years we shall be increasing our stock of robots by 100 to 200."

At present, there is no single robot in use on the assembly line in the Daimler-Benz plant: "The machines just aren't clever enough yet", says Niefer, but adds, "We'll be thinking about using them later".

By referring to other figures, Niefer tries to put things into perspective: "Mercedes has 300 robots, 30,000 tool machines and almost 150,000 workers."

"We always come up against limits", he states, "there certainly won't be factories without people until this century is out. We simply need man to operate the machine".

Felix Spies
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 March 1983)

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

Michael Rupprecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

Michael Rupprecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

Michael Rupprecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

Michael Rupprecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday problems.

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunate has his own problems."

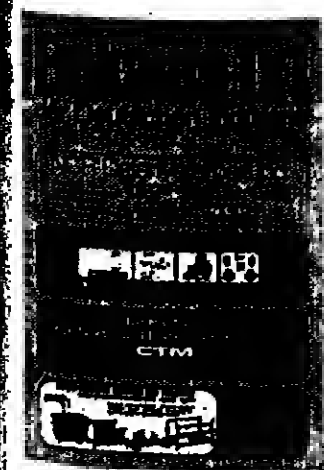
This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchanged: treatment can only be successful if the patient co-operates and experts realise now that parents must be included in the therapy.

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from addiction?

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopedia.

Products, including 8,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM88.16 post free in Germany, DM76 off abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlag
Postfach 11 03 20
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 336 61